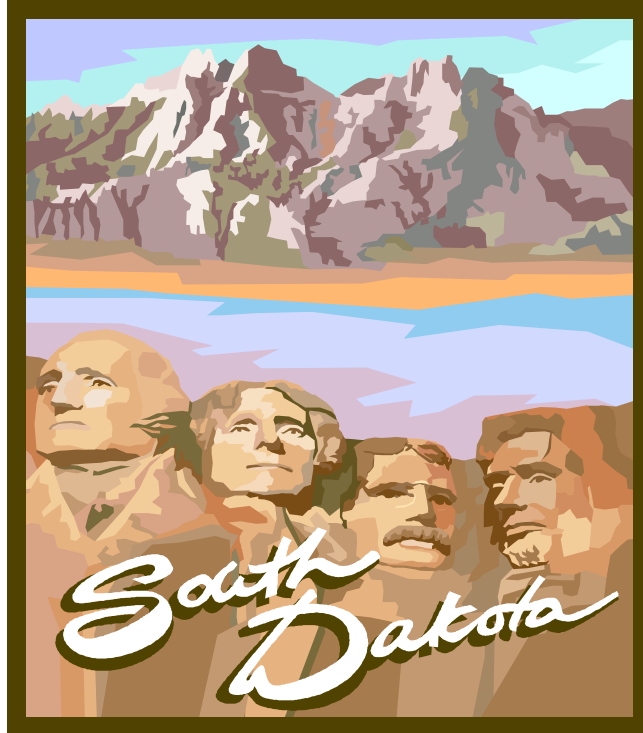


**STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA
CLIENT SERVICE SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 2004**



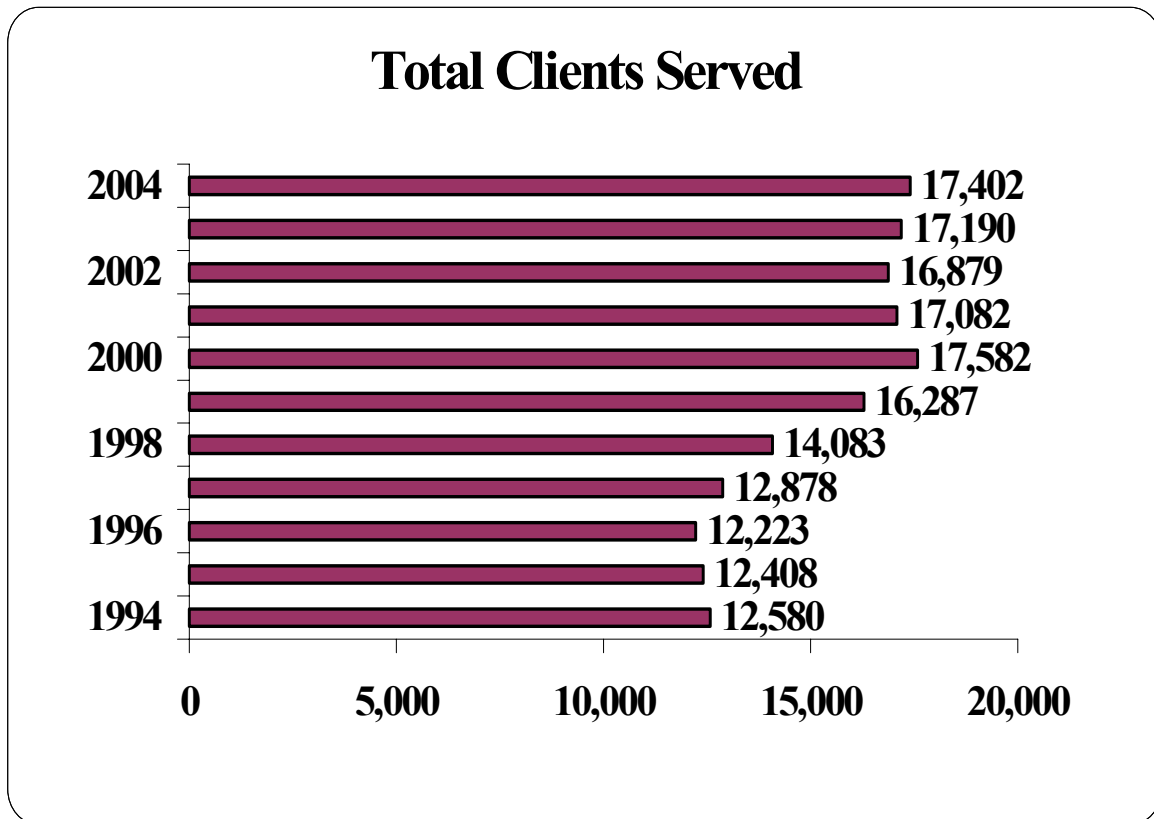
PREPARED BY

**THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE**

PUBLIC DOMAIN NOTICE

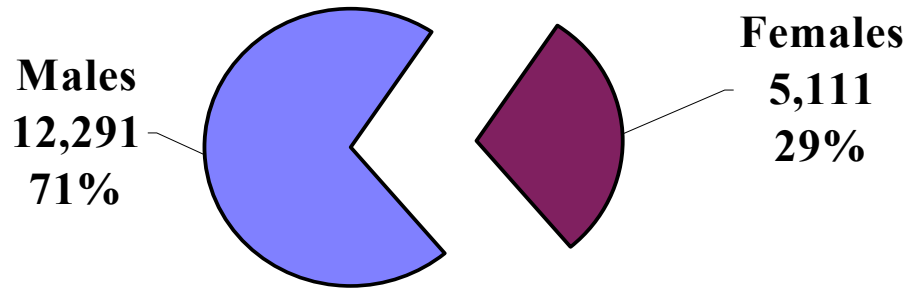
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In FY2004 (July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004), a total of 17,402 clients received services through 58 accredited treatment facilities through the State of South Dakota. These clients received services ranging from crisis intervention to structured treatment programs. The number served this fiscal year increased by 212 clients or 1.2% from FY2003.

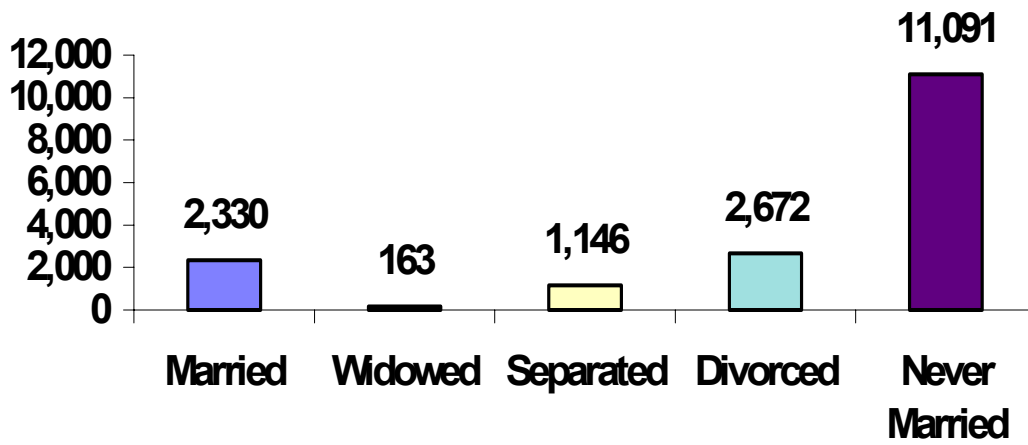


DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON CLIENT ADMISSIONS FOR FY2004

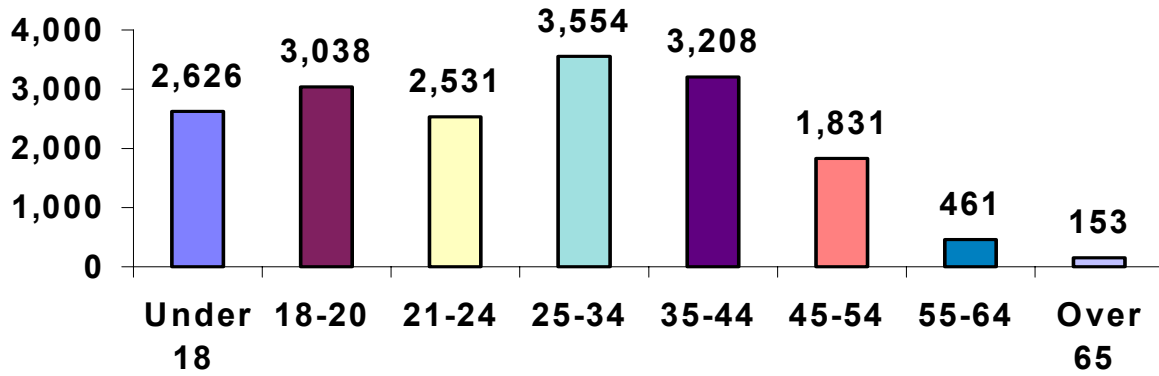
Gender



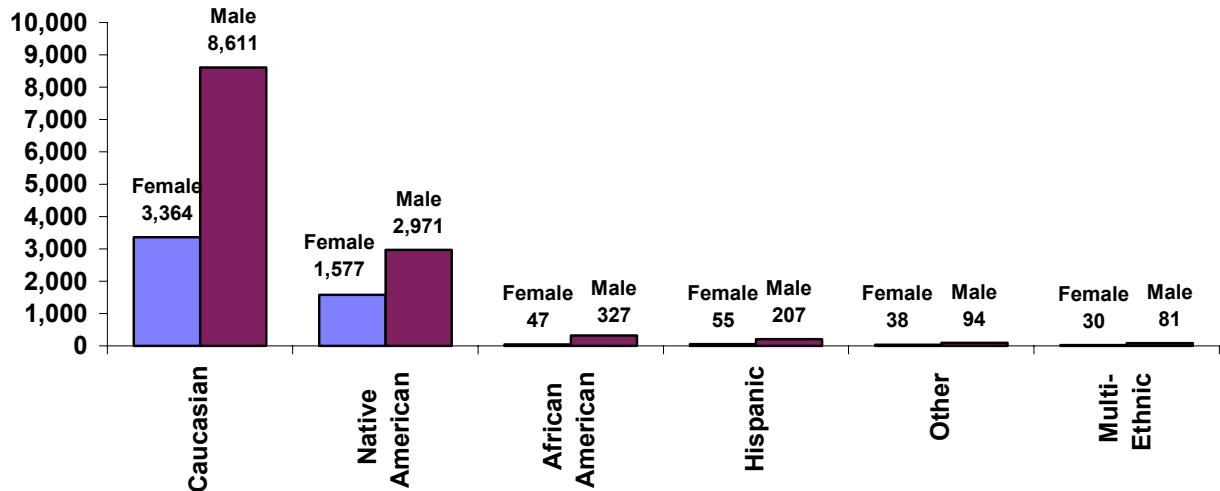
Marital Status



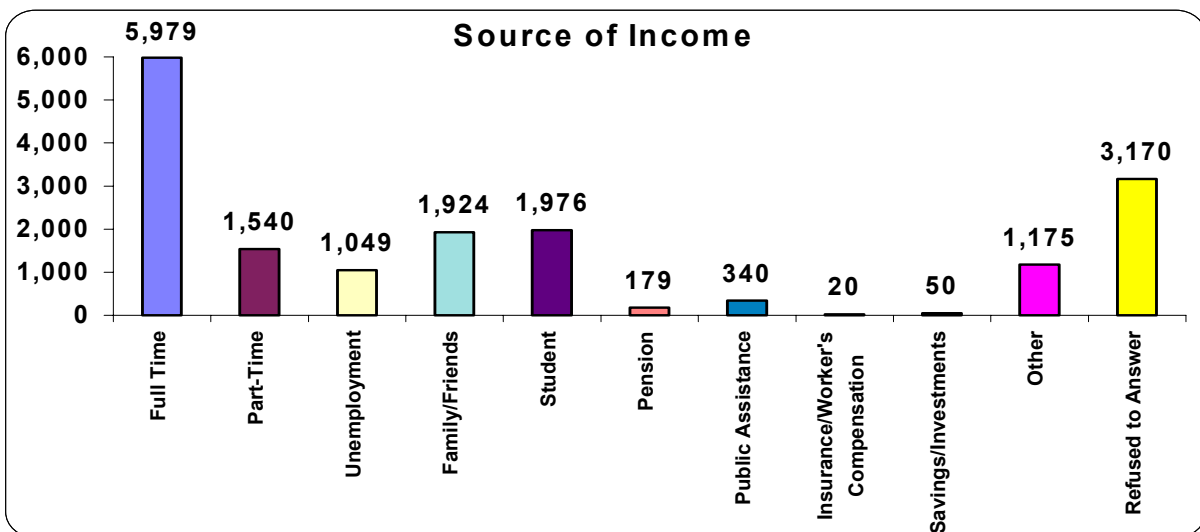
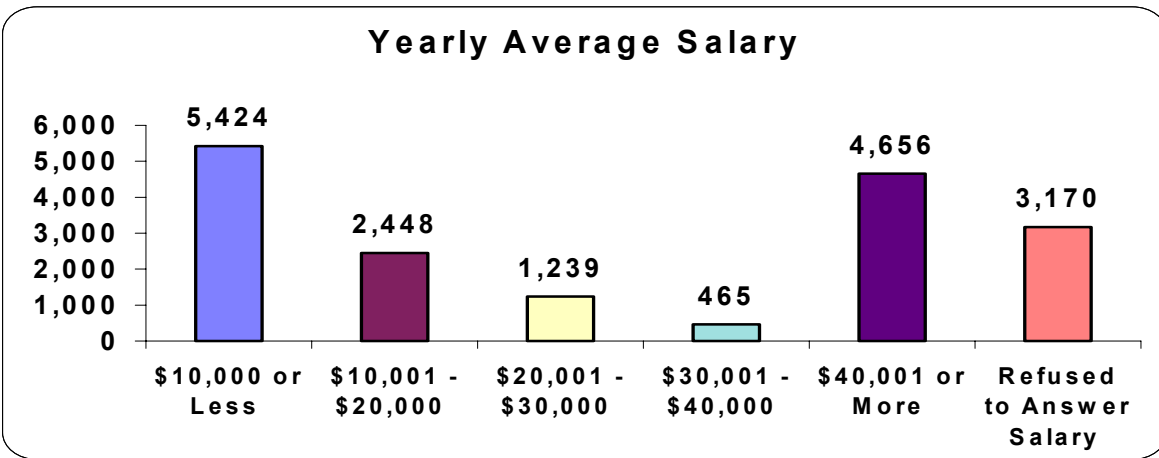
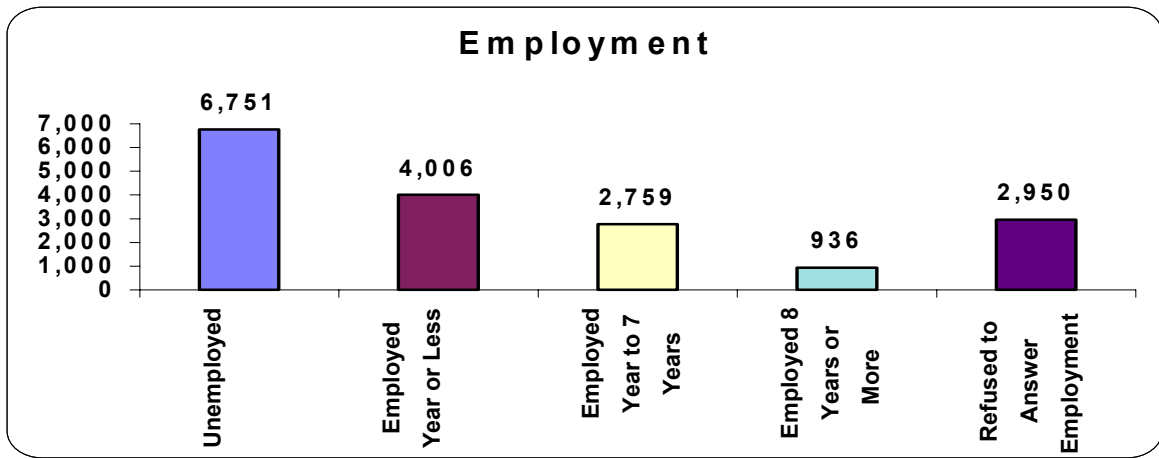
Clients by Age



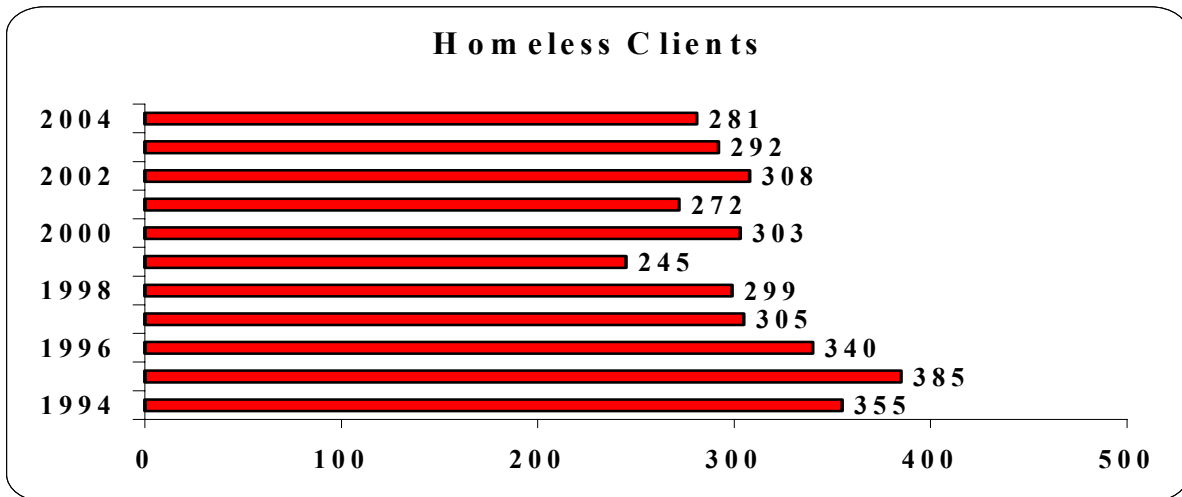
Ethnicity



EMPLOYMENT

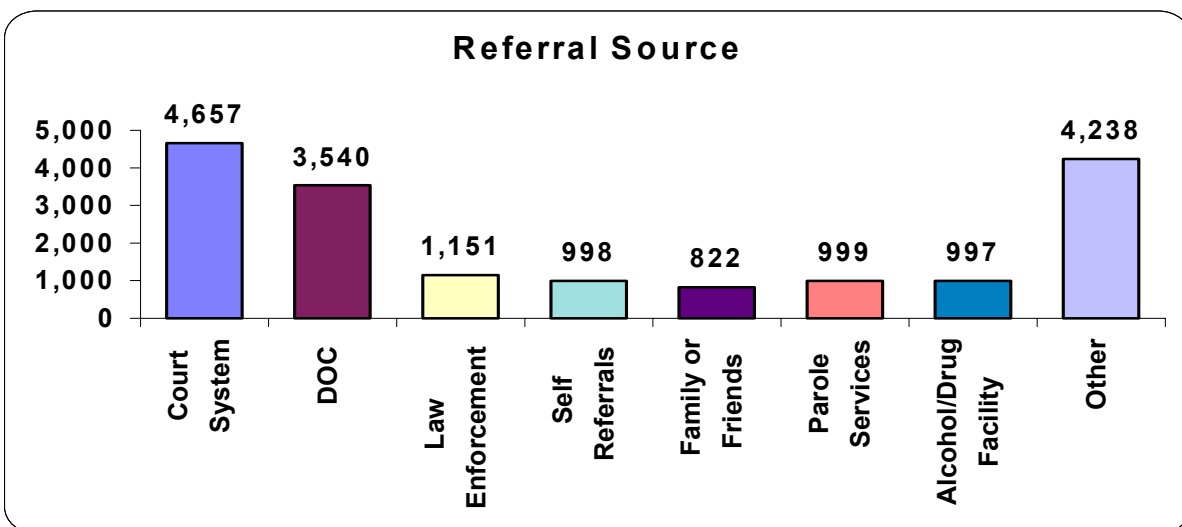


The information in the graph below shows that 281 clients reported to be homeless at the time of admission during FY2004. This compares with FY2003 when 292 clients were reported homeless at the time of admission.



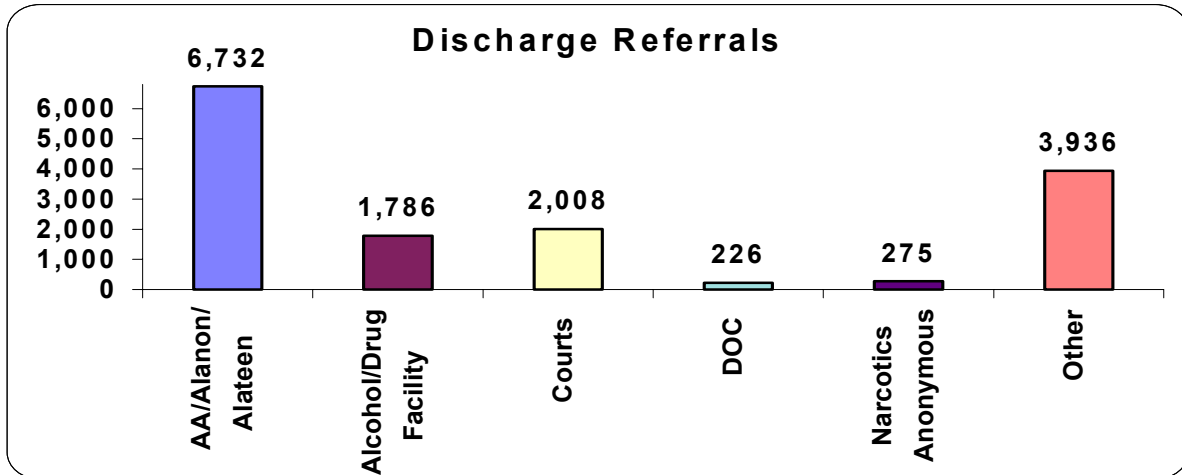
REFERRALS

The following graph reflects client referral sources for chemical dependency services. The “Other” 24% of referrals were made by one of the following: employer, school, medical physician, community mental health center, Dept. of Social Services, law enforcement, circuit court judges, and other community based sources.



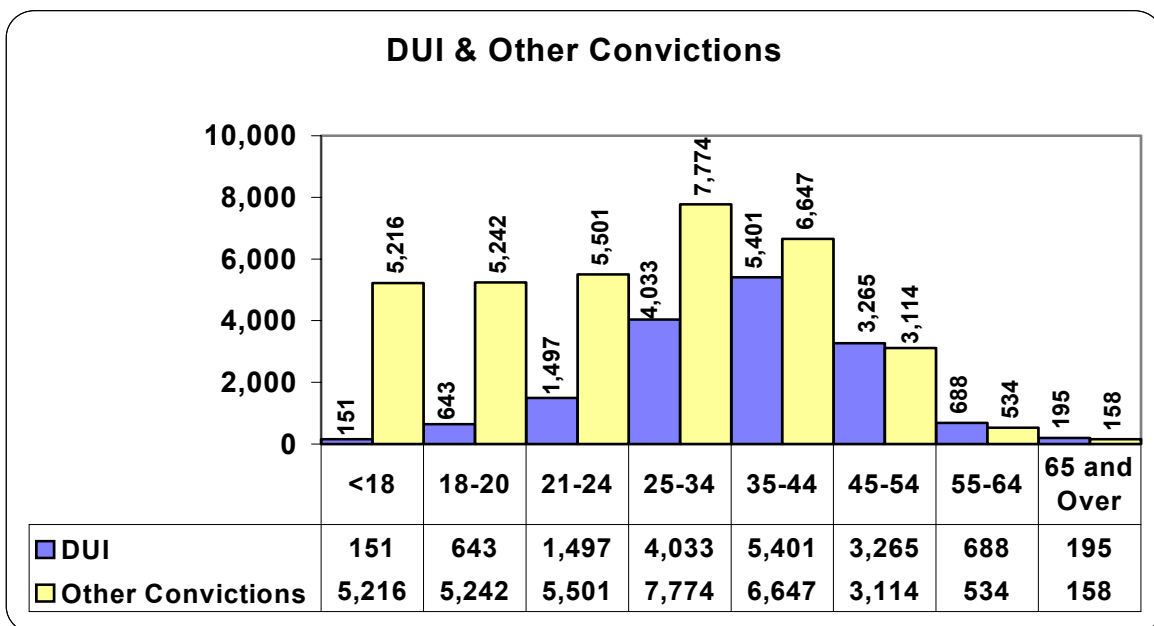
The following graph reflects client discharge referrals from chemical dependency services. The “Other” 26% of discharge referrals were made by one of the following: attorney, Department of Social Services, against counselor advice, family/friend, medical physician, community mental

health centers, school, Indian Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, Gamblers Anonymous and other community-based sources. At the time of the fiscal report, there were still 2,439 clients who had not been discharged and therefore had not yet received a discharge referral.



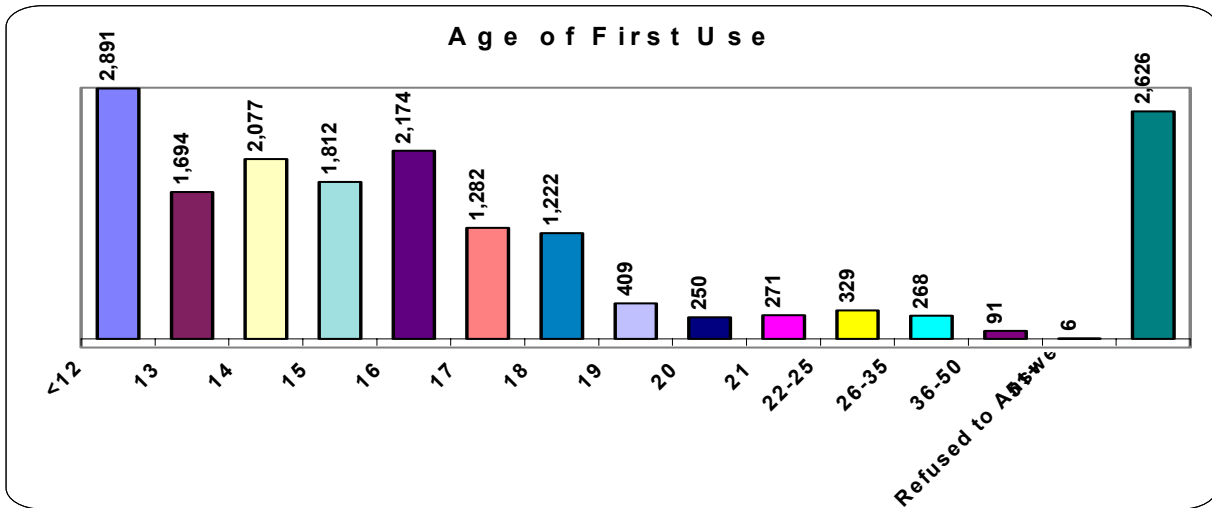
DUI & OTHER CONVICTIONS

For those clients referred for services, 6,994 clients had a total of 15,873 DUI convictions. In all other categories of legal involvement, 9,717 clients accounted for 34,186 convictions. The following graph is the breakdown of the DUI and other convictions by age group:

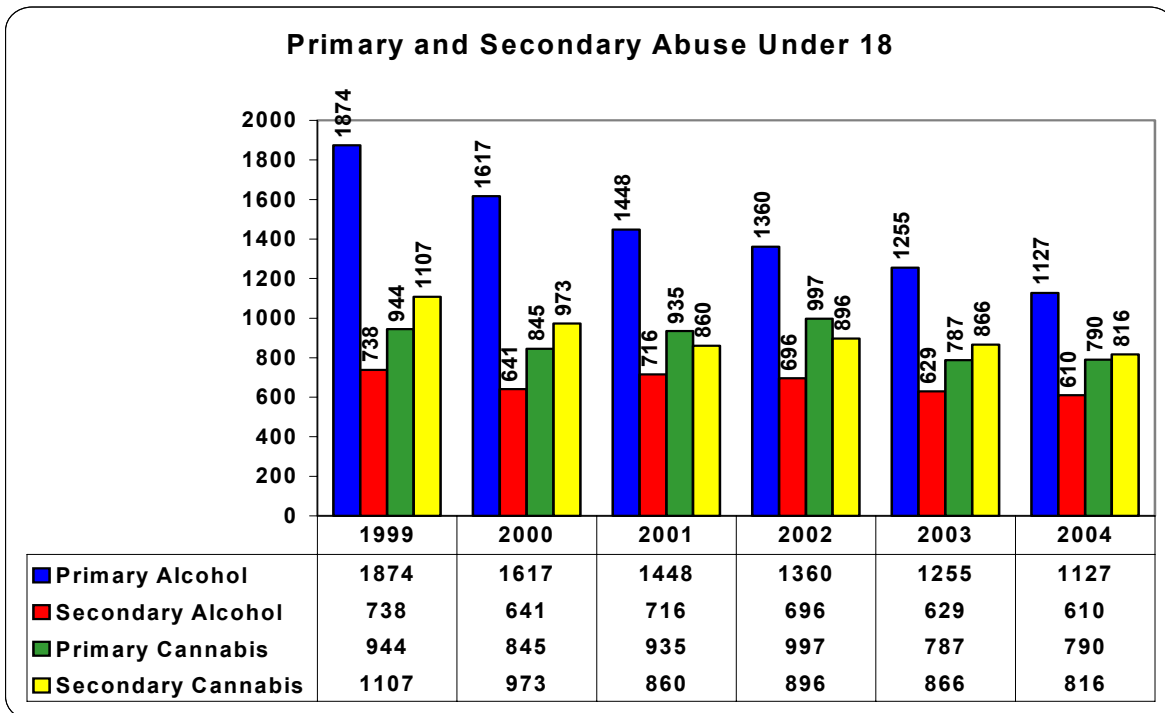


AGE OF FIRST USE

The admission data demonstrates that 16% of clients reported their first use of alcohol and/or drugs prior to age 12. Of all the clients served, 81% reported their first use of alcohol and/or drugs occurred prior to the age of 21. The following chart demonstrates at what age clients who received services first began using drugs/alcohol according to data collected at admission in FY2004.



The following graph is information gathered regarding the primary drugs of abuse by clients under the age of 18.

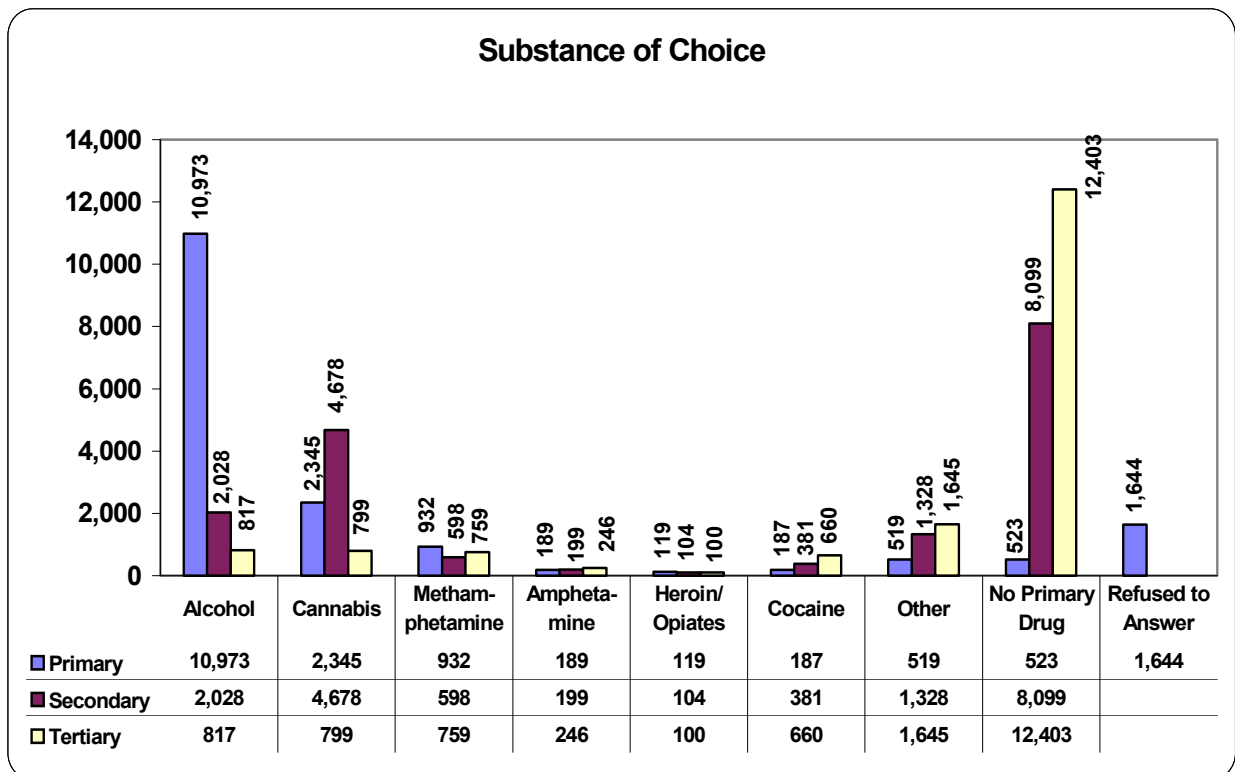


In FY2004, alcohol was the primary drug of abuse for 1,127 or 43% of the youth and cannabis was the second primary drug of abuse for 790 or 30% of the 2,626 youth under the age of 18. There were 42 or 2% of the youth who identified methamphetamines or amphetamines as their primary drug of abuse. In addition, cannabis was the secondary drug of abuse for 816 or 31% of the youth and alcohol was the second secondary drug of abuse for 610 or 23% of the youth under the age of 18. Amphetamines and methamphetamines was the secondary drug of abuse for 46 or 2% of the youth served.

It should be noted that between FY2003 and FY2004, the number of youth under the age of 18 referred for alcohol and drug treatment services decreased from 2,875 in FY2003 to 2,626 in FY2004, a 9% decrease. In the year before, the number of youth served decreased from 3,334 in FY2002 to 2,875 in FY2003, a 16% decrease. This indicates that there has been a 25% decrease in the number of youth being referred to alcohol and drug treatment services since FY2002.

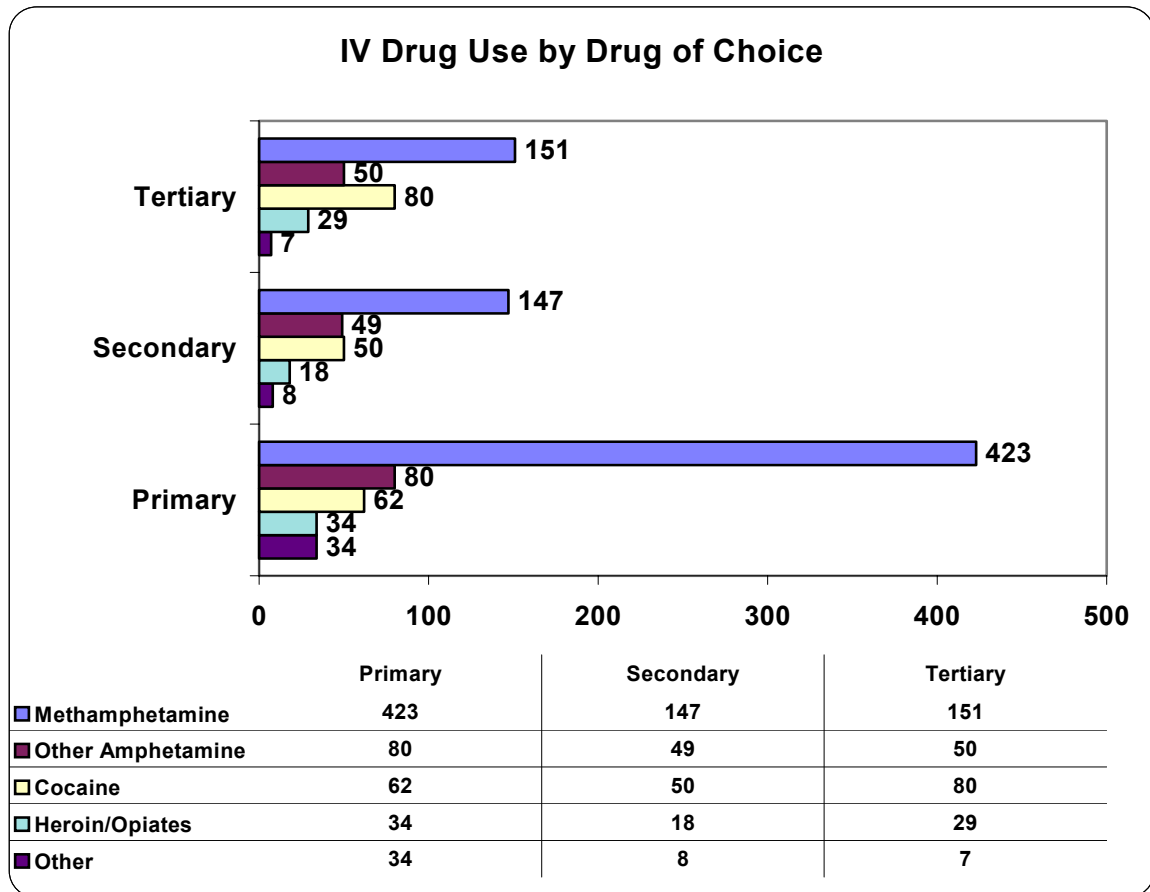
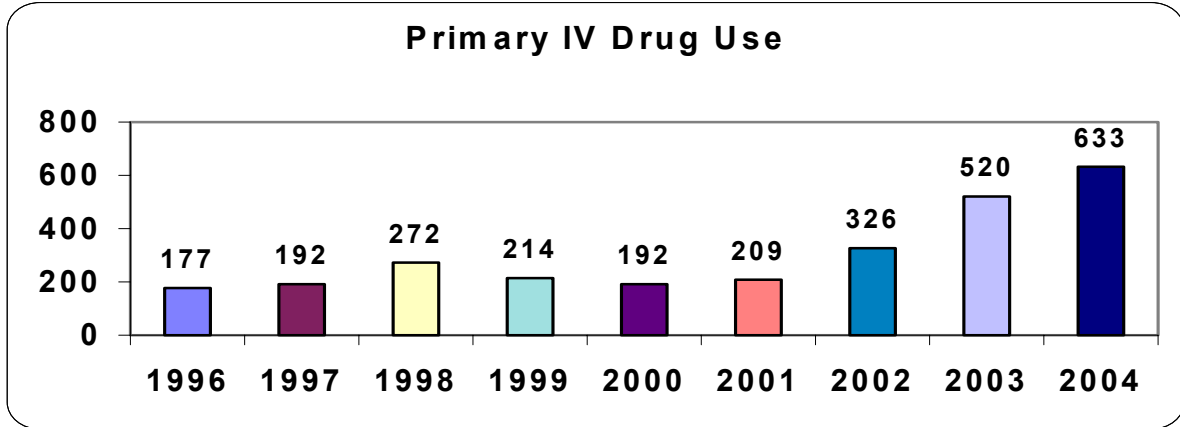
SUBSTANCE OF ABUSE

Most clients who received services had a substance of choice which they abused more heavily than another. The following chart demonstrates client primary, secondary and tertiary substance of abuse at the time of admission in FY2004. The “Other” drugs category would include the following: inhalants, hallucinogens, sedatives, phencyclidine/PCP, over the counter/OTC, nicotine, caffeine or other drug.



DATA ON INTRAVENOUS DRUG USE

The following charts demonstrate the growth of IV drug use as the primary route of administration and the primary IV drug of choice was methamphetamine.



NOTABLE TRENDS

During FY2004, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse obtained data on 17,402 clients through the MIS reporting system, compared with 17,190 clients who were served in FY2003. This represents an increase of 1.2% or an increase of 212 clients who accessed services through one of the 58 accredited facilities.

The primary drugs of choice during FY2004 were:

Alcohol – 64% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 5% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2003 were:

Alcohol – 64% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 4% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2002 were:

Alcohol – 64% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 2% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2001 were:

Alcohol – 66% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 1% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY2000 were:

Alcohol – 68% cannabis – 12% methamphetamine – 1% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY1999 were:

Alcohol – 70% cannabis – 13% methamphetamine – 1% other amphetamine – 1%

The primary drugs of choice during FY1998 were:

Alcohol – 75% cannabis – 15% other amphetamine – 2%

During FY2004, there were a total of 595 Title 19 funded adolescent (17 and under) chemical dependency applicants. Of those clients, 54 (25 females and 29 males; 26 were Caucasian, 23 were Native American, 3 were Hispanic and 2 were Multi-Ethnic) had a methamphetamine/amphetamine diagnosis with 20 who used who used methamphetamine/amphetamine intravenously.

During FY2004, there were 1,296 adult applications for indigent funded treatment that the Division reviewed. Of those, 419 (236 male and 183 female) had a methamphetamine/amphetamine diagnosis with 196 who used methamphetamine/amphetamine intravenously.

During FY2002, there were a total of 16,879 clients statewide with a total of 384 clients that had a methamphetamine/amphetamine diagnosis. During FY2003, there were a total of 17,190 clients statewide with a total of 657 clients that that had a methamphetamine/amphetamine diagnosis. During FY2004, there were a total of 17,402 clients statewide with a total of 1,121 clients with a methamphetamine/amphetamine diagnosis.

During FY2004, there were 185 pregnant-parenting substance-abusing women. Of those 185, 113 were Title 19 funded for alcohol and drug services. Of the 113, 39 had methamphetamine/amphetamine diagnosis with 21 who used methamphetamine/amphetamine intravenously. In addition, the following chart summarizes the data on the pregnant women who were referred for alcohol and drug services.

Race	Age	Marital Status	Annual Income	Primary Substance
Caucasian 64	0-17 24	Married 23	\$0-1000 79	No Drug 4
African American 3	18-20 34	Widowed 1	\$1001-10,000 24	Alcohol 111
Native American 111	21-24 40	Separated 7	\$10,001-20,000 13	Cannabis 40
Hispanic 4	25-34 72	Divorced 21	\$20,001-40,000 4	Cocaine 1
Multi Ethnic 3	35-44 15	Never Married 133	\$40,000+ 65	Meth/Amphetamine 18
				Refused to Answer 11

The following table identifies treatment and prevention services by category and details the total number of units of service purchased by the Division and the number of clients served.

Service	Total Contract Units	Total Contract Clients	Total Non-Contract Units	Total Non-Contract Clients
Early Intervention	12,408	8,144	9,528	6774
Outpatient (Counseling)	34,277	4,266	15,270	1,548
Intensive Outpatient	61,394	1,495	139,840	2,599
Intensive Outpatient (Day)	6,749	276	10,924	326
Intensive Inpatient	5,414	244	51,114	1,596
Low Intensity Residential	41,634	1,239	27,840	672
Low Intensity Residential (Parolees)	4,201	80	66	3
Detoxification	6,504	3,069	2,144	850
Information Dissemination	13,828	37,154	233.1	1,480
Education	5,224	37,483	1,705	3,732
Community Based	10,059	21,658	223	1,317
Alternatives	3,187	13,075	1,368	3,183
Environmental	735	4,543	79.2	1,099
19-20 Diversion	823	1,040	21.6	44
PPP Diversion	1,077	898	10	10
IPP Diversion	1,254	366	0	1
Evaluations	1,010	503	196	93

PREVENTION

During FY2004, a total of \$2,052,807.16 (a 14% increase from FY2003) was expended in federal funds. In addition \$23,970 (a 43% increase from FY2003) was expended in the Resource Development area. What follows is a summary of those prevention projects supported with funding from the Division.

- I. The Division's alcohol and other drug prevention services for FY2004 included a continuum of activities, programs, and projects. Prevention services included alcohol and drug prevention classes, resource center support, and violence prevention, youth trainings for peer leadership, ATOD curriculums, comprehensive health education, and community mobilization.
- II. South Dakota's Prevention Resource Centers are located in Sioux Falls, Watertown, Rapid City and Lemmon which provide a wide range of services to school and community agencies statewide. Those services include: alcohol and other drug prevention trainings, violence education and trainings to school and community groups; the maintenance of a resource center and library; curriculum training and program implementation; a speaker's bureau; prevention evaluation and policy implementation trainings; Improvisational Theater trainings; and other prevention services. In addition, the Prevention Resource Centers also serve as a networking and community collaboration "hub" for their catchment areas.
- III. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse is fully committed to community mobilization efforts through the South Dakota Community Mobilization Projects (CMP's). This initiative is designed to blend the resources of federal, state, and local government together with those of community leadership, volunteers, private and public service providers, families, schools, and all citizens to focus on reducing the incidence of substance abuse in the state. The CMP's function is to establish an advisory council in each community, assist in assessing the community's needs, and developing short and long term goals in meeting these needs. CMP's are currently located in thirteen (13) communities of Aberdeen, Hot Springs, Sturgis, Pierre, Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Huron/Madison, Watertown, Winner, Mitchell, Yankton and Lemmon.
- IV. The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse has been the state RADAR (Regional Alcohol and Drug Awareness Resource) Network since 1990. The RADAR Network is a web of state substance abuse offices, universities, clearinghouses, libraries and specialty programs serving in a "knowledgeable exchange" on national, local and community levels. The RADAR Network plays an intricate role in supporting state prevention, intervention and treatment efforts by providing free publications, immediate access to information, and technical assistance in meeting public health goals relating to alcohol and other drug problems. Associate RADAR Network Centers in South Dakota include the Prevention Resource Centers and the Alcohol and Drug Studies Program at USD. An important feature of the network is PREVline, an Internet gateway to access prevention and treatment information from virtually any point on the globe. The RADAR Network is funded and supported by the national Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP).

- V. In 1999, the Division forged partnerships in the community of Sioux Falls, SD and Sioux Falls School District to provide prevention services in the schools. Prairie View Prevention Services, that contractor now oversees staff and prevention programming in each high school and middle school in Sioux Falls. In 2002, Prairie View's services expanded to cover the Canton School District, south of Sioux Falls and in 2003 in the Aberdeen School District. Prairie View has 15 staff trained in chemical dependency and/or prevention services on-site providing screenings, prevention/early intervention programming and other ATOD curriculums to students and staff. Due to the success of this programming, Lifeways, Inc. began providing prevention services in the Rapid City School district in 2003. Currently, Lifeways has 8 prevention staff. Thus, in the three largest districts in the state, prevention services are now offered to over 28,000 students a year.

GAMBLING

The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse took over the management of compulsive gambling treatment services in FY2000. Service providers applied for funds and based on programs meeting certain criteria were awarded contracts to provide services. There were 281 individuals with a compulsive gambling problem who received some type of service during FY2004. This is a 3% increase from FY2003 when 273 individuals received services. A variety of services were provided including assessment, individual and group counseling, intensive outpatient treatment, day treatment, and residential treatment.

In FY2003, the Division received the first outcome data on clients that completed the Gambling Treatment programming. The research was conducted by Mountain Plains Research through a contract with the Division. Although the number of clients in the follow-up study was small (N=19), the results were positive. Of those clients in the follow-up study, 44.4% did not gamble one year post treatment. In addition, prior to treatment, 31.6% of the individuals were unemployed while only 5.3% were unemployed post treatment. The report also stated that 58% of the clients received treatment through Division funding, 21.8% were self-pay and 14.5% of the treatment was covered by insurance.

In FY2004, the Division received requests from 595 individuals with a compulsive gambling diagnosis. Of those clients: 59% were male; 90% were Caucasian; 24% were ages 25-34, 35% were ages 35-44 and 25% were ages 45-54; 35% were married, 28% were divorced and 28% were never married; and 36% had an annual income of more than \$40,000. Of the 595 individuals, 281 or 47% received services.

MOUNTAIN PLAINS RESEARCH (MPR) STUDY

In February of 1999, the Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse developed a contract with Mountain Plains Research. The contract encompasses indigent clients placed in structured outpatient treatment and residential treatment services paid for by the Division. The forms and

procedures used by Mountain Plains Research were adapted from and used with the permission of new Standards, Inc., (CATOR) which was the previous Contractor.

The FY2004 report that was received from Mountain Plains Research on indigent clients had data on 2,980 adult clients and 264 adolescent clients between April 1998 and November 2003 who were admitted to chemical dependency services. Data collected included ethnic origin, marital status, educational attainment, current employment status, financial assistance, treatment payment, referral source, reasons for entering treatment, most recent chemicals used, income, place of residence, problem areas, and religious preferences.

The one-year follow-up results were based on 1,000 adults and 114 adolescents who were contacted by phone or mail. The abstinence rate of those in the 12-month follow-up survey for adults was 43.9% and for adolescents 27.2%. Since some type of court mandate forced many people (64.5% adults and 77.6% adolescents), into treatment, the abstinence rate was considered to be good. However, it is important to note the possibility of obtaining multiple responses to some of the questions in the survey and therefore the percentages may equal more than one hundred.

The follow-up information on the adults shows the following results:

- Clients completing treatment and were abstinent at the time of follow-up were hospitalized 5.1 times less after treatment than they were before treatment, and the number of days of hospitalization was 4.0 times less during the post-treatment period.
- There were nearly twice as many emergency room visits before treatment than there were after treatment for those clients that were abstinent at the time of follow-up.
- Before treatment about one-third were unemployed, but one year post-treatment only 9.1 of all persons completing treatment were unemployed. For those that were abstinent during the follow-up period, the unemployment rate was only 6.6%.

The follow-up information on the adolescents shows the following results:

- Juveniles who were abstinent during the follow-up period were hospitalized about 2.5 times less than those who were using substances.
- Clients completing treatment had significantly fewer problems at school during the follow-up than they did before entering treatment.
- Clients who completed treatment had significantly fewer arrests after treatment than they did before treatment.

DIVISION'S CASE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The Division's case management program continues to expand to not only include all indigent clients but also Title 19 adolescents who are in need of treatment, pregnant substance abusing females, substance abusing females with dependent children, and state employees and their dependents who are in need of treatment. The division also places clients who are in need of treatment because they have a gambling problem. During FY2004 the Division received 2,056 Indigent and Title 19 applications. This is a 1% decrease from FY2003 when there were 2,072 applications.

The Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse continues to pre-authorize placements at the Human Service Center. During the past year the waiting list at the adult program has been at a 4-5 week period. The adolescent program is a long-term program and so clients stay for several months. The length of time in placement for both the adults and juveniles is determined by their meeting the ASAM Level of Care dimensions.

RELAPSE SERVICES

The Legislature approved funding to provide an intense, short-term residential treatment program for adjudicated adolescents involved in the Department of Corrections. This program is designed for adolescents with a primary diagnosis of alcohol and other drug abuse, who have completed treatment at least once and have relapsed while on aftercare in the community. The purpose of the program is to assist adolescents in 'getting back on the recovery track' and making vital community connections to support recovery. The average length of stay for each adolescent is 18 days. There were 48 adolescents who attended the program in FY2004. The focus of the treatment process is to identify primary relapse "triggers", relapse prevention and development of a continued care plan. An emphasis on family involvement, as well as, involvement of the Department of Corrections and other community support providers will be a priority.

PREGNANT ADOLESCENT'S PROGRAMMING

In March 1997, the Department of Human Services, Department of Corrections, Department of Social Services, and Turning Point (now known as Volunteers of America) joined in a cooperative effort to develop a program in South Dakota for pregnant or parenting teens and their children. A cooperative public/private venture, New Start, is a living and learning center for pregnant and parenting females between ages 12-18 that are referred by the Department of Corrections, social services, human services, or private sectors. The program provides a structured, safe, therapeutic, and staff-secure environment.

The overall goal of New Start is to provide the pregnant and parenting females with the services necessary for the achievement of self-sufficiency. New Start ensures the provision of a continuum of services to juvenile females who are in need of residential treatment and support services to make a successful transition to independent, productive living. New Start participants gain assistance in obtaining their high school diplomas, GED, and/or specialized skill training; improve their employability skills; address their chemical dependency, mental health, and/or legal problems; increase their knowledge or and skills in parenting, child care, self-care, independent living, health, nutrition, and relationships. Accountability and personal responsibility, employment, education, self-sufficiency, and quality parenting are the long-term goals. The New Start facility provides safe shelter to a minimum of 8 females. Since the program's inception, 129 adolescents have received services from the New Start facility. There were 25 pregnant adolescents who attended the program in FY2004.

PREGNANT WOMEN'S PROGRAMMING

Effective July 1, 1998, the South Dakota State Legislature amended the guidelines for the emergency commitment and involuntary commitment of alcoholics and drug abusers. The

emergency commitment was expanded to provide for the protection of children from prenatal exposure to alcohol and drugs. The involuntary commitment was amended to include pregnant women abusing alcohol or drugs. The result of the change in statute is the identification and commitment of pregnant substance abusing women to long term treatment.

In mid-January 2000, the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Social Services (DSS), through a cooperative effort with Turning Point of Sioux Falls (now Volunteers of America) and Behavior Management Systems of Rapid City developed specialized programs for substance abusing pregnant women and women with dependent children. Both programs are residential treatment programs for 18 and older pregnant and parenting females, and their dependent children, who are struggling with drinking and/or taking drugs and who lack the ability to abstain from drinking or taking drugs. These programs provide coordinated substance abuse intervention and treatment, health care, supportive services to pregnant and/or parenting women.

The experience of the client who attends these programs includes 45 days of Medically Monitored Intensive Inpatient Treatment Services. Upon completion of inpatient treatment, the client can then be discharged to a lesser level of care and move into the Low-Intensity Residential Treatment portion of the program. Since a primary goal of these programs is to ensure that when a woman leaves the treatment facility, she has the skills necessary to care for herself and her baby, the length of the program is individualized according to the needs of the woman and her children. Projected length of stay is 3 months post-delivery to allow for the comprehensive assessment of the mothers parenting ability and transition back into the home community. Since this program has started, a total of 303 women have received services from these facilities. There were 110 pregnant/ parenting women who received services in FY2004.

JUVENILE JUSTICE PREVENTION PROGRAMS

During FY2004 the Division in conjunction with the Unified Judicial System, continued to promote and fund the Juvenile Prevention Programming to meet the needs of those adolescents involved with the legal system due to the use of chemicals. The Intensive Prevention Programs (IPP) and Primary Prevention Programs (PPP) in South Dakota are a priority. Diversion programming is operational in each of the state's seven Circuit Court districts and in two of the state's three Juvenile Detention Centers. These programs are designed for youth entering the juvenile justice system due to an alcohol or drug related offense. An initial screening is used to determine whether the juvenile has a substance abuse problem. Depending on the information gained in the screening, the individual is referred to the appropriate level of programming. The Intensive Prevention Program (IPP) is for youth that have multiple offenses. If a juvenile requires a more extensive level of service, they may be referred to Outpatient or Residential treatment. In the period from June 1, 2003 through May 31, 2004 there were 591 referrals to the PPP and 142 to the IPP. In the period from June 1, 2003 through May 2004, there were 35 referred to the JDC IPP. In the period from June 1, 2002 through May 31, 2003 there were 730 referrals to the PPP and 175 to the IPP. In the period from June 1, 2002 through May 2003, there were 113 referrals to the JDC PPP and 29 to the JDC IPP.

The Young Adult Alcohol Offender Diversion Program is for 19-20 year old youth entering the criminal justice system due to an alcohol or drug related offense. The young adults are screened

and then referred to an 8-hour diversion program. From the period of June 1, 2003 to May 31, 2004, there were 815 individuals that have been referred to the Young Adult Alcohol Offender Diversion Program. From the period of June 1, 2002 to May 31, 2003, there were 774 individuals that had been referred to the Young Adult Alcohol Offender Diversion Program.

To date, the Division has provided training and certification of trainers to approximately 200 individuals throughout the state and those who are being certified will have the ability to instruct the PRI program.

CORRECTIONS SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

During FY2004 the Division continued to provide initial and ongoing services to both adults and adolescents through the Correctional Substance Abuse Programs.

Adolescent programming is provided to all units of the STAR Academy (formally Custer Youth Corrections Center). Multi-level care, based on program focus and individual need include: a full treatment needs assessment provided for all individuals entering the institution, prevention/education for all those involved in the Patrick H. Brady Academy (formally Patrick H. Brady Boot Camp) and the Excel girls program, intensive outpatient treatment and relapse specific treatment for those in need at the Patrick H. Brady Academy, pre-treatment, intensive outpatient treatment, and continuing care for all those involved in the Youth Challenge Center (formally Living Center A) and the QUEST girls program, and continuing care services for those in need at the Living Center (formally Living Center B). Twelve-step meetings are also held on campus. There were 61 adolescent females and 86 adolescent males who received intensive treatment from these facilities in FY2004. In addition, there were 52 females and 194 males who received aftercare and relapse services in FY2004.

The Correctional Substance Abuse Programs also provide services at all adult institutions in the state. Multi-level care, based on program focus and individual need include: an initial assessment on all individuals entering the institutions and a full treatment needs assessment for those in need of treatment services, day treatment, primary intensive outpatient treatment, and relapse specific treatment for those in need at Yankton Trustee Unit, Mike Durfee State Prison, and the South Dakota Women's Prison, and intensive outpatient treatment and relapse specific treatment at the South Dakota State Penitentiary. Continuing care programs and twelve-step meetings are also available for those who request them.

The Correctional Substance Abuse Programs also provide services to Parolees. The Supervision Intervention Program (SIP) at Yankton Trustee Unit includes relapse specific treatment for parolees who have violated their parole agreement due to use of alcohol and/or other drugs and are returned to and housed at the Trustee Unit to complete programming. In addition, the Coordinator of Transition and Community Services provides a link between the adult institutions, parole services and community providers to ensure a smooth transition from institutional care to community services as well as arranging for community services to those parolees who are already on parole. There were 820 male and 164 female inmates and parolees who received intensive treatment in FY2004. In addition, 318 males and 64 females who had received relapse services in FY2004.

Outcome studies completed by Mountain Plains Research submitted in December 2003 on those adults who received services through the Correctional Substance Abuse Programs indicate that:

- 49.2% did not use alcohol or other drugs during the initial 12 months following institutional release.
- Those who attended twelve-step programming had superior outcomes compared to those that did not.
- Married, older, and employed individuals had better outcomes (substance and arrest free, fewer parole violations).

Outcome studies completed by Mountain Plains Research submitted in December 2003 on those adolescents who received services through the Correctional Substance Abuse Programs indicate that:

- 34.3% did not use alcohol or other drugs during the initial 12 months following institutional release.
- 28% had their aftercare revoked (revocation rates for 3 comparison states were approximately 50%).
- Juveniles who completed chemical dependency continuing care, mental health services, family counseling, community service projects, and/or twelve-step programming had better outcomes (substance and arrest free, fewer aftercare violations, fewer revocations).

EXPENDITURE REPORT FOR FY2004

The following are expenditures for FY2004:

Service Activity	Federal	General	Other	Total
Administration	\$348,931.34	\$192,047.88	\$12,205.79	\$553,185.01
Inpatient/Residential	\$562,844.28	\$234,984.55		\$797,828.83
Outpatient Treatment	\$525,664.10	\$730,053.41		\$1,255,717.51
Counseling Services	\$534,667.82	\$489,355.35		\$1,024,023.17
Detoxification	\$188,010.84	\$118,367.89		\$306,378.73
Clinically-Managed Residential	\$1,442,636.93	\$613,951.14		\$2,056,588.07
Prevention	\$2,052,807.16			\$2,052,807.16
Resource Development-Treatment	\$33,620.92			\$33,620.92
Resource Development-Prevention	\$23,970.00			\$23,970.00
Treatment Gambling		\$34,583.10	\$218,058.13	\$252,641.23
West River IOT	\$402,243.87			\$402,243.87
Substance Abuse-Corrections	\$626,704.07	\$1,354,322.26	\$409.59	\$1,981,435.92
Subtotal	\$6,742,101.33	\$3,767,665.58	\$230,673.51	\$10,740,440.42
Special Projects- State Incentive (SIG)	\$117,946.65			\$117,946.65
Special Projects-Data Infrastructure		\$19,382.42		\$19,382.42
Subtotal	\$117,946.65	\$19,382.42		\$137,329.07
Total Expenditures FY2004	\$6,860,047.98	\$3,787,048.00	\$230,673.51	\$10,877,769.49